REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,647.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ,,	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. SYRIA, 2,617 Tons, 500 H.P., Commander G. HEARSAM, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876.

The *Assyria* is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 13th October and on MONDAY, the 16th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the *Assyria*.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CANARA, 1902 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Bunder, Marmagoa, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, M dras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line, hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. H. FRANCIS, on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE PAO BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander T. H. FRANCIS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bundor, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *and on the* 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Lechorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	Oct. 1876.
THIBET	2893	400	..N, Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
NIZAM	2725	450	..A.E. Barlow..	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	540	..G. C. Burne ..	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	..W. Woolcott..	20th—Southampton.
DECCAN	3429	550	..J. D. Gaby	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven....	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	..R. T. Dundas ..	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	..A. Parish.....	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MALWA, (2933 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. TOWLE, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL for PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.	TONS.	H.P.	FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM BOMBAY.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird.....	2272	486	.....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	..Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec.
				1877.	
EUROPA	....Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	FROM BOMBAY.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 577 OF 1870.

MITHIBAI, Widow and Executrix of JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, residing in a house No. 1, Dhobie Talao, in the City of Bombay, and MEHERBAI, the widow, MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE, the son, AWABAI, the daughter of HORMUSJEE JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, deceased, and MUNCHERJEE DHUNJEEBHOY DHONDE, the husband of the said Awabai, ARDASEER JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, CURSETBAI, widow of DOSSABHOY JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, BACHOOBAI, HEERABAI, SEERENBAI and GOOLBAI and JEHANGEER DOSSABHOY, the daughters and son of DOSSABHOY JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, deceased, SORABJEE JEHANGEER FRAMJEE and NOWROJEE JEHANGEER FRAMJEE, all of Bombay, Parsees, the sons of the said Jehangeer Framjee, deceased, and JERBAI, wife of HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and SONABAI, widow of BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY and HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, the husband of the said Jerbai ..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

LIMJEE NOWROJEE RANAJEE, one of the Executors of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, deceased, and NANABHOY FRAMJEE, Parsee Inhabitants, residing at Mazagon, in the City of Bombay, RUTTONBAI, widow of the late NUSSERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE, deceased, residing at No. , Girgaum Back Road, in the City of Bombay, DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA and NAVAZBAI, his wife, both of them residing at No. , Girgaum Back Road, in the City of Bombay, DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA and the said NANABHOY FRAMJEE, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Nanabhoy Framjee, Navazbai, wife of Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana and the said Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, Meherbai, daughter of the late Ardaseer Pestonjee, deceased, Nowrojee Pestonjee, Seerenbai daughter of Maneckbai and Kaikhushroo Dadabhoy, son of Maneckbai, or any of them and of all persons claiming through or under them or any of them in all that piece of Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at or near the Mazagon Road, in the Sub-District of Mazagon, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 65 and under Old Survey No. 573, and under new Survey No. 3611, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 12, Bunderwada, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the property of Mr. David Sassoon and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, C. S. I., on or towards the South by the property of Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, partly by the road leading to the said premises hereby offered for sale, and partly by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, C. S. I., and on or towards the West by the property of the said Manchorjee Pestonjee Wadia and which said premises are now and have for many years past been occupied by the abovenamed Nanabhoy Framjee and by Cowasjee Pestonjee and other members of the family of the late Framjee Cowasjee, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Acting Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD and BOEVEY, Solicitors for all the abovenamed Plaintiffs, except the Plaintiffs Jerbai and her husband, Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.—Dated this 5th day of October 1876.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.
The performance will commence with the comedietta,
CHRISTMAS BOXES.
To conclude with the favorite Burlesque,
ACIS AND GALATEA;
OR
THE BEAUTY THE BELLE!! AND THE BLACKSMITH!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class Rs. 2. Second Class Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at M. SARS, SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.
N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

FUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE,
THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST.
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 412 of 1875.

NARRONJEE SHAMJEE and HURRYPURSAD SUNTOOKRAM, Hindoo Merchants and Bankers, residing at Bhownugger, and carrying on business in Bombay under the Name and Firm of NARRONJEE HURRYPURSAD by means of their Moonim, RUNSORDASS DAMODHURDASS, in a house in Nagdewi Street, without the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

OODHOWJEE GEEGA and LUCKMIDASS GEEGA, both of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants and Brokers, residing at Pydhownee, in Copperamith Street, without the Fort, Bombay, and carrying on business together in partnership under the name of OODHOWJEE GEEGA and HENRY GAMBLE, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort, Bombay, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Oodhowjee Geega, an Insolvent ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth day of November next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

All the ESTATE and INTEREST of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House and premises standing thereon, situate at or near Pydhownee, in and fronting on the North of the Copperamith Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bhoolesh wur, containing about seventeen feet in breadth from East to West and seventy-five feet and nine inches in length from North to South, and adjoining one-hund ed and forty-three square yards, little, mo e or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment and r No. 7, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Rashabuye, wi ow of the late Narron Ranjee, on or towards the West by the public road called the Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the North partly by the house of Dhanjee Jamsejee Jokhanawalla and partly by the house of Vunmallee Sewlai, and on or towards the South by the public road called the Copperamith Street, and which said premises formerly were and at present are in the occupation of the said defendants, odhowjee Geega and Luckmidass Geega, Nagiudass Furmanundass, Veerjee Mandowee and others as tenants.

For further particulars, and for the conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. STABLE and SAYAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in 1st Rutherfield Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 25th day of October 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Turkistan: Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja; by Dr. E. Schuyler. Maps and Illustrations, 2 vols. 8vo.....	29 0
Indeman's Principles of the Common Law, 1876...	13 12
All the Year Round, volume 16thnon Lee.....	4 0
Once a Week, volume 4, New Series	4 8
The Journey of Augustus Raymond Margary, from Shanghai to Bhamo, and back to Manwyne.....	7 8
Brehm's Illustrirte Reisvogel-Museum, 1875...	4 8
Field's Aural Surgery: a Treatise on the Curable Forms of Ear Disease	4 4
Kinloch's Large Game Shooting in Thibet and the North West, 2nd Series. Illustrations.....	14 8
Daniel Deronda; by George Eliot, 4 vols. complete.	29 0
Central Africa! Naked Truths of Naked People; by Col. C. Chaille Long. Illustrated.....	12 8
Mohr's to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, with Coloured Illustrations, &c.....	16 8
American Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil; by the Rev. Samuel Manning	5 8
The Sunday Magazine. Volume for 1876.....	5 4
Napheys's the Body and its Ailments. Over 100 Engravings	4 4
Jones's Finger-Ring Lore—Historical, Legendary, Anecdotal. Illustrated	5 4
The Last Act, being the Funeral Rites of Nations and Individuals; edited by W. Tegg	3 12
Blaserna's Theory of Sound in its relation to Music.	3 12
The Institutes of Narada. Translated for the first time from the unpublished Sanscrit original; by Dr. Julius Jolly	7 8
Gladstone's Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East.....	1 2
MacGahair's Turkish Atrocities in Bulgaria.....	0 12
——Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva. Illustrated	5 4
War Map of Turkey in Europe	2 4
Box's Practical Hydraulics. Fourth Edition, 1876.	3 12
Parkes' Public Health	1 12
Cooper's Verity and Value of the Miracles of Christ.	1 12
Manual of Army Signalling 1876.....	0 8
The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service; by Major General Sir G. Wolseley. Third Edition	3 4
The Two Destinies: a Romance; by Wilkie Collins, 2 vols.	14 8
In a Winter City; by "Onida." Cheaper Edition....	3 12
Keene's Handbook for Visitors to Delhi.....	2 4
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes; by Bazunjee Ruttonjee K tewall	8 0
Life in the Southern Isles, or Scenes and Incidents in the South Pacific and New Guinea; by the Rev. W. Gill. Illustrated.....	4 0
The Doctor's Family, or the Fortunes of the Cartels; by J. Girardin. Illustrated.....	4 4
Campbell's My Circular Notes; extracts from Journals &c., written while Travelling Westward Round the World 1874-75. Illustrated, 2 vols....	17 4
The Adventures of Captain Mago, B. C. 1000. From the French of Leon Cahun. Illustrated.....	7 8
Hunting the Snark; by Lewis Carroll. Illustrated...	2 8
The Acre-Occupancy of England: a List of all Owners of 3,000 Acres and upwards, culled from the Modern Domesday Book	4 4
The "Graphic" Special Extra Number of the Prince's Tour. 32 pages of Illustrations, post free	1 6
Idiomatic Sentences in English, Hindustance, and Guzerate, for the Use of Students.....	3 8
The Conversation Manual, in English, Hindustance, Persian and Pashtu; by Capt. G. T. Plunkett, R.E.	5 8
Manning's (R., C.E.,) Sanitary Works Abroad.....	1 6
Punch. New Volume, the 70th.....	6 0
Eastern Persia: an account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission 1870-72. Edited by Sir F. J. Goldsmid and W. T. Blanford, 2 vols. Illustrated.....	29 0
The History of the Jewish Church; by Dean Stanley. Third Series. With Maps.....	9 12
Notes on Building Construction, 2 vols., including Masonry, Carpentry, Roofs, Plumbing, Plastering, Painting, Glazing, &c., &c. Illustrated	15 0
The Fall in the Price of Silver, &c.; by Ernest Seyd.	1 12
Gold for India; or remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects, and Remedy; by Lewis G. Hynes, of H.M.'s Mint	1 0
Indian Public Works Finance, and the Fall in Silver; by W. Martin Wood	1 0
Parliamentary Report of the Select Committee on Depreciation of Silver, Minutes of Evidence, &c., 295 pages folio.....	3 12
The Production of Gold and Silver, the Demand for Gold, and the Price of Silver, being Selections from the Records of the Government of India.....	3 0
Mason's Three Centuries of English Poetry—Chaucer to Herrick.....	2 8
Laufrey's History of Napoleon the First. Vol. 3, 8vo.....	8 4
Lays of Ind; by Aliph Cheem. New Illustrated Edition-Enlarged.....	6 0
The Atonement of Leam Dundas, a novel; by Mrs. Lynn Lynton, 3 vols.....	20 0
The Roof of the World, being a Narrative over the High Plateau of Tibet, &c.; by Lieut.-Col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I. Sixty-six Illustrations. 4to.....	22 0
Wilson's Prehistoric Man. Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World. Third Edition. Revised, 2 vols.....	25 0
India in 1875-76: the Visit of the Prince of Wales: a Chronicle of His Royal Highness's Journeyings; by George Wheeler, &vo.	8 4
Bannu; or Our Afghan Frontier; by S. S. Thorburn, I.C.S., with a Map, 8vo.	12 8
The Geographical Distribution of Animals; by A. R. Wallace, with Maps and Illustrations, 2 vols. royal 8vo.....	30 0
Encyclopædia Brittannica. Ninth Editon. Vols. 1 to 4	84 0
Grant on Diseases of the Bladder, Prostrate Gland, and Urithra, 1876	7 8
Pacchiarotto, and how he worked in Distemper, with other Poems; by Robert Browning.....	5 4
Hunter's (Dr. W. W.) Life of the Earl of Mayo, Second Edition, 2 vols.	18 0
Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, vol. 3, Second Edition.	13 12
Macnamara's History of Cholera, 1876	7 8
The Three Brides; by Charlotte Yonge, 2 vols.	8 4
London Society, new volume, the 29th	7 8
The Bertram Family; by the Author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg, Cotta Family." Illustrated ..	5 0
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, 18th edition	4 4
Bombay University Calendar for 1876-77	2 0
Cogtdan's Epitome of Hindu Law Cases	5 8

*** Purchases for CASH ONLY to the extent of Rs. 100 will be charged at the English Price calculated at the current Exchange.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:
38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	49 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour.....	40 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.....	31 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	31 0	...

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE..... Rs.	28 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
MARSALA	18 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	35 0	19 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs. 30 0 16 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity..... 20 0 ...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	50	0	27	8	FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	0 ...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do. ...	49	0	26	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	30	0 16 8
DRY SILLERY	41	0	22	8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	27	0 ...

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG ..... Rs.	44	0	...		HOCHHEIM ..... Rs.	26	0 14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38	0	19	8	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	26	0 ...
NIERSTEIN	28	0	15	0	LAUBENHEIM	19	0 11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN ..... Rs.	44	0	24	0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	36	0 20 0

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG ..... Rs.	35	0	18	8	MUSCATEL MOSELLE ..... Rs.	...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30	0	16	8	WINNINGEN	21	0 ...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	43	0	23	8	FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	0 ...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36	0	20	8			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs.	10	0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... Rs.	22	0 12 8
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines }		13	8	7 12	LAROSE { Superior after }	27	15 0
MEDOCK, Superior		16	8	9 12	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }	33	0 17 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs.	32	0	...		BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	20	0 ...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour.....	24	0	...				

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	31	0	17	0	BEAUNE ..... Rs.	19	0 10 8
POMMARD	26	0	14	0	CHABLIS	17	0 ...
MACON	24	0	13	0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	40	0	22	0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	40	0 22 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit ..... Rs.	32	0	...		WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23	8 ...
COGNAC, Old Pale	28	0	...		WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	21	0 ...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	24	0	...		Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend	23	8 ...
GIN, London Old Tom	18	8	...		HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28	8 ...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large Flasks (De Kuyper's)	28	0	...		Do. do. **	32	8 ...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23	8	...		Do. do. ***	34	8 ...
					MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	8 ...
					MARTELL'S do.	27	0 ...
					EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	39	8 ...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4	0	2	4	VERMOUTH ..... per bottle.	1	8 ... 12
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ,,	2	12	2	0	MILK PUNCH ..... ,,	...	1 12
C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH OCT. 1876.

REUTER'S short telegram of yesterday is the only political intelligence of any kind which we have heard of to-day and the tenor of it is by no means re-assuring. That Russia is arming, but at the same time is apparently anxious to negociate, is to say the least of it equivocal, while the fact of Greece mobilising her troops shows the idea she has of the situation. It is, of course, quite possible that a Continental war may take place without England being involved, but it is scarcely probable that Russia will be allowed to establish herself at Constantinople without opposition and a war of the Great Powers, whether England is actively engaged or not, cannot but be injurious to the trade of Bombay. French Rentes yesterday were ⅛ per cent. higher but Consols were ⅛ lower, and the latter is the best guide to the general opinion of the position.

Cotton in Liverpool continues remarkably steady, all things considered. Yesterday's Market closed firm, sales 14,000 bales, prices unchanged and Piece Goods in Manchester are also steady though quiet.

New York telegrams of Saturday's date still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 10⅛ cents., January shipment at 11⅛ cents. per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Saturday's Receipts	29,000	20,000	18,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	665,000	593,000	523,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change of any kind.

A further withdrawal of £101,000 from the Bank of England is reported, making £191,000 since last return. The amount of itself is unimportant, but it serves to show the tendency of the market.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 52⅛d. per oz., an apparent rise of ⅛d., but private telegrams continue to quote 53d., nominal.

The Bank of Bombay's rates of discount and interest have to-day been advanced one per cent. all round, making the official minimums 6 per cent. on short dated Bank Bills and 9 per cent. on Mercantile Paper. The movement is due, of course, to the Withdrawals during the past two weeks, but as we have already pointed out these are the results of a temporary scarcity of funds amongst the Exchange Banks only and not to increased trade requirements, so that the open market is not likely to be much affected by the rise.

In STEELING EXCHANGE to-day, as usual on the day after the departure of the mail, there has been very little actual business doing, but rates nevertheless have shown increased firmness and Bank Paper may be quoted 1-16d. higher. The Banks are evidently closely run for funds at the moment and while this lasts Sterling may be expected to continue firm, but there is too much Silver on the way, both from Eng, land and China—further shipments from the latter quarter are reported again to-day—to allow this state of things to continue, and unless something at present unforeseen occurs the probabilities are that we shall yet see a considerable relapse before rates are affected by the regular setting in of the export season. We call closing quotations to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 8¼d	to 9/32 per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 8¼d.	to 17/32 ,,
Credits 3	,, ...1s. 8¼d	,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s. 8 9-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates are therefore nominally unchanged, say demand drafts 1/16 to ¼ premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues depressed with no demand whatever from buyers. We now quote nominally :—Fours Rs. 99½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs 100 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet with only a limited extent of business passing. Spinning and Weaving shares are fairly steady, but Press property is very dull and in most instances again lower.

COTTON is quiet in the extreme and except a few purchases for local mills there is nothing whatever doing. Prices are nominally unchanged, but in view of higher Freight and Exchange up country agents are willing to contract forward on slightly easier terms.

SEEDS are still in very active request at advancing rates. Of Linseed there is no ready stock worth speaking of, while for future delivery buyers have almost entirely withdrawn and ready and forward delivery is now quoted at the same price, Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS, if anything, are a shade firmer, £2 per ton having been done to-day for measurement cargo by steamer, but there is still very little offering.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unchanged. The up-country enquiry from the Bazaar is moderately active, but dealers do not show any disposition to replenish their stocks.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103
Alfred Mills Co.....	40,000	500	all	10 do.	705
Alliance Spinning.....	20,000	500	all	10 do.	703½
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Bank of Madras					
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	110
National Bank of India.	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500
Oriental Bank.....					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,350	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100*	2,415
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company.....	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P.	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,700
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Bunder Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	150
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	920 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,070
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	400	..	560
Dhrumsey Spinning ..	3,500	1,000	all	115 p.s.	1,115
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,250	all	110 p.s.	1,125
Great Eastern.. W. Co.	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,220
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	575	1,000	all	10 p.c.	1,100
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	760	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,080
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,020
K. Muncunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	955
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,125
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,130
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,280
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,300
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	336
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	959
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	920
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	805
ince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
asoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
co-inderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	925
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
holapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	940
toria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	a l	25	1,080
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	29 p. s.	480
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,250 xd.
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	1,710 xd.
Alcert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	925
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	735 xd.
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	65 p.s.	475
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	45 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	75
Cawar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	900
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	930
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	270
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	180 do	940
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,750
French Press Co.....	300	400	all	35 do	385 xd.
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	415
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	375 xd.
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Prince of W. Press.....	120	1,000	250	do	700
Scinde Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	460
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	480
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1010 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	750 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	..	£20	2'8' 3'0	5 p. c. 289
Do. New £20 shares....	..	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do. 126
Ditto	..	..	£20	6 5' 7 3	do. 72
Ditto	..	..	£20	21 13 1	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	..	£100	1,000	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	..	£18	19 6 5 18	do. 235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,850
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mill Co....	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	5 0	500	300	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. c.	70
Mechanic's Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Treschar and Co.	1,900	500	all	8 p. ct	410
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	98

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. AMY DORA, 1,107 tons, Captain J. Stephens, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE SHIP CITY OF BOSTON, 1,062 tons, Captain J. R. Crosbey, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. Ellis, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and forty deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	H M S Crocodile ...	Sharpe	Portsmouth, Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Pehlwan (s).....	Ellis	Coast and Goa.
	Amy Dora (s)	Stephens	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their ports clearance yesterda :—
Ship City of Boston, Crosby, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pachamba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Canara, to Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

20	D. of Argyll (s)	.....	.....
	Secotra (s)	.....	.....
= 21	Comrilla (s)	.....	.....
	Dacca (s)	.....	.....

Oct. DEPARTURE.

19 D. of Sutherland(s). ..... London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER S. S. SOCOTRA.—From Calcutta—Mr. Jas. Hutton. From False Point—Mr. Rayment. From Masulipatam—Zemindar of Noofarced, Revd. Jas. Stone.

PER S. S. COMMILLA.—From Colombo—Mr. Joseph and Mr. Ebell. From Galle—Mr H Blair, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Gould, Mr. Goonesewarden.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—10,000 fire bricks, Allibhoy Bapoojee.
Propontis s—706 bars iron, Tezpal Gopejee.
Trentham Hall s—1,331 bars iron, Tezpal Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

Atholl s—12 boxes port, M B Madon and Co ; 105 packages soap, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 1 but sherry, 1 case corks, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 18 cases sherry, The Bombay Club and Co ; 5 cases salt, Heptoola Ahmedbhoy, 32 cases moselle, Ardseer Jamsetjee ; 25 kegs nails and 2 casks hardware, Noormahamed Bharmull.
Bellona s—350 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—200 cases brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Batavia s—34 cases brandy, N-seerwanjee Asoondiarjee ; 127 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 75 cases brandy, D D Shah ; 50 cases claret, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—23 bales wool, C N Gomes and Co ; 36 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co ; 35 cases India rubber, Askern Khumrar.
Trentham Hall s—2,000 bags wheat, and 239 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 35½ cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutow ; 26 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 268 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Lo-jee Jairam ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 140 bales cotton, Vussonjee Morarjee ; 449 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee ; 35 bales hemp, Chunnilaes Chatoorbooj ; 22 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund ; 86 bales cotton, D wjee Bhojraj and Co ; 90 bales cotton, Esmail Abdoolremen ; 50 bales wool, Vulubhdas Nursey ; 151 cwts coir yarn and 139 cwts turmeric, Morarjee Natha ; 45 bales wool, and 25 bales rags, Jeevandass Premjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Melpamene—500 bags linseed, Rall Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—400 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—19 tins caster oil, C Grandona ; 572 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zerbino s—140 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—1 bale cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhookandass ; 75 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 3 bundles G horns, 5 boxes rhubarb, 2 packages cloves, and 3 bales E teeth, B M Talatee ; 175 bales twist, E D Sas oon ; 26 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 51 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD—October 24th, at Oomercarry, the wife of Mr. J. P. Baird, Assistant Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, of a son.
TREVOR—October 21st, at Bhooj, Cutch, the wife of Major W. Gordon Trevor, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

READING—BAILEY—October 24th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Henry Howard Reading, (Birmingham), to Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Bailey, Superintendent of Police, Bombay—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CATTELL—October 16th, at Sim'a, the wife of Surgeon-Major Cattell, Xth R. H., of a daughter.
CONSTANT—October 15th, at Jhelum, the wife of Surgeon-Major F. G. Constant, M. D., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
FRIZONI.—October 15th, at Hazareebagh, the wife of Mr. B L. Frizoni, of a son.
OGDEN—Oct-ber 11th, at Aden, the wife of Captain D. A. Ogden, 55th Regiment, of a son.
REID—October 19th, at Agra, the wife of Surgeon A. Scott Reid, 8th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

BULL—October 1st, at Mussoorie, Alfred Hope Bull, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1876.

THE Report, just issued, on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1875-76 is, in at least one important respect, the most valuable record of the kind that we have seen. It lacks originality, but for straightforward candour it is a perfect model of an administration report. The Director, Rao Saheb Narayan Dandekar, has, from life-long experience, acquired a thorough knowledge of educational work in Western India, together with a more intimate understanding of the masters and pupils than it would be possible for a European to attain ; and when to this is added that he is gifted in a rare degree with natural honesty of purpose, we are forced to confess that when the Government had determined to appoint a native Director of Public Instruction in Berar, it made no mistake about selecting the right man. The following paragraph almost entitles Mr. Narayan to a C. S. I. at the present value of that distinction ; the allusion is to inferior Middle Class schools, which are intended to teach up to the fifth standard :—" For English education a fee of four annas *per mensem* has to be " paid, and though the amount is trifling, the " parents of the pupils will not pay it under any " force. Now the master becomes charitable to " his pupils and to himself. For those who re" fuse to pay fee (*sic*) he pays it. Lately a new " man was sent to act for a Middle Class school" master who had gone on leave of absence. " When the acting man took charge about the " middle of the month, the fee for that " month was not collected. He asked " the boys to pay it, and out of six two " did pay. The parents of the others sent word " to say that they never had paid fee before, " and that they would not pay it. The new " master inquired of the assistants how it was, " and was informed that each teacher was " responsible for the fee (*sic* ; fees ?) of his class. " The poor man, though unused to the practice, " did not wish to show that he destroyed (*sic*) " the English class, and paid one rupee out of " his pocket before he had received a pie of his " acting allowance. This practice of paying fee " (*sic*) is more general than I had anticipated " (*sic*), and it conceals the real state of these " schools from a superficial observer. Under " these circumstances it is a matter of considera " tion whether English should be allowed to be " taught in such schools at the sacrifice of good " elementary instruction in vernacular, at " the sacrifice of all honesty in the masters, " and at the cost of introducing a bad habit " among the people." This is but one of several passages that we should like to see hung up in a conspicuous place in every Government school in India ; not as implying a rebuke, but as a warning against very possible kinds of degeneracy. Mr. Narayan conceals nothing. He had to make a report, and he has made it. His mind seems unable to conceive that an unpalatable fact may be suppressed. And it is done in none of the spirit of desolating reform often affected by young administrators, but with the dispassionate energy of an experienced man of work. In another place, referring to the indifference of Mahomedans about education, the Director gives a fact in illustration :— " In a town which contained a good popula" tion of Mahomedans, the master of the " Government school used to teach the boys " *Koran* (*sic*) unauthoritatively ; he was trans" ferred, and the new master did not consent " to do as his predecessor had done without the " permission of his superiors. The Deputy " Commissioner of course rightly prohibited the " teaching of *Koran* in the school ; and the " people on this very account said that they " not want the school, and discontinued sending " their boys to it, although they had paid very " little, even in the shape of fees, for its support. " It is no wonder, then, that one of the Deputy " Educational Inspectors should say 'that few " 'Mahomedans, except the masters them" 'selves, would be really sorry if all the " 'Hindustanee schools were swept away.'" Rao Saheb Narayan also mentions that Mahomedan students who had advanced to the High Schools, under the encouragement of liberal scholarships, have become cart-drivers and bheestees when their scholarships were withdrawn. Our local reformer, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, should take note of the fact that these scholarships were paid out of public funds.

This report seems to us little less than crushing to the Government system of education. Weaknesses and abuses which we have been in the habit of alluding to with doubt and hesitation are exposed in all their nakedness and illustrated by cases in point. But the Government interest, of course, is to support the system ; and we should have expected that the Resident's letter, acknowledging the Report and commenting upon it, would be as vigorous a production as the occasion demanded, and would show that the evils either admitted of remedies or were compensated for by degrees of progress. But the official minute is conspicuously weak. We do not find a thought or an original suggestion in the whole of it. It regrets what the Director has condemned, and assents to what he has approved, and is little more than a reflection of not the most important of the Director's remarks. In fact, it throughout bears evidence of having been left to a precocious subordinate whose immaturity of judgment is counterbalanced by a cautious aversion from new paths and original ideas. Sir Richard Meade seems not to have felt that any responsibility attached to him, but rather that if he recorded his impressions the Governor General might well be left to take action upon them. Consequently his review is eminently suggestive, but not practical. For instance, we read that " the Resident con" siders that the question of completing the " requisite number of school buildings is one " that requires early and careful consideration." Nobody may dispute Sir Richard Meade's ability to form this opinion, but it is a question what good was expected to be derived from the expression of it. In another place we read that Mr. Narayenbhai's remarks are " sensible." Harmless and patronizing observations of this kind, together with repeated calls for further special reports, betray the Resident's desire to put off the vexatious task of dealing practically with arrangements, which, as at present carried out, entail the waste of nearly all the 33⅓ lakhs of rupees annually expended on the Department. Far more useful and able than anything written under the Resident's sanction are some of the brief observations which the Commissioner of Berar has made in forwarding the Report to the Resident. Colonel Nembhard intelligently endorses several of the Director's opinions, and he draws prominent attention to the check that the work of the Educational Department received, for several months of the year under report, from an epidemic of cholera which carried off nearly twenty-three thousand inhabitants of Berar. Allowing for this serious disturbance, the Department made the usual degree of what is considered progress in educational work. That is, seven new Lower Class schools were opened, making a grand total average of one school to every 25 square miles ; a University scholarship of Rs. 20 a month was won by the son of a village blacksmith ; seventy-seven candidates came forward for entrance into the two High Schools more than did in the previous year, although the returns of those who actually passed are shown to have been spurious in the case of Oomeraotee ; the Akola High School passed a larger percentage of students at the matriculation examination than has yet been done " by the best schools of the Bombay Presidency ;" the total departmental expenditure was Rs. 4,262 8-11 less than in 1874-75 ; and, lastly, the indifference shown about a competitive examination for exhibitions in Primary schools " is not likely to last." Against these results, which it is conventional to call progress, we may quote a few remarks from the Resident's review, where the language used is less incisive than that of the Report. We read, then, that the report on Middle Class schools " certainly " shows a very unsatisfactory state of things ;" the account of the Lower Class schools " is, to " say the least, not very satisfactory ;" the report regarding female schools " is very disappointing ;" the report on night classes " is not satisfactory ;" " the Director's remarks " under this head (*i. e.* pupils) are very dis" couraging ; " " the report of progress amongst " the low caste boys is unsatisfactory ;" the Director's remarks regarding the Training College " show that an entire change is necessary ;" " the " fees levied in the High Schools, amounting to " Rs. 649-4-0, appear to be very small when compared with the cost of these schools, viz :— Rs. 21,539-7-2."

These observations will give some idea of the disclosures made by the Director with a calm gravity which is far more forcible than the furious language used by Mr. Lee-Warner when acting in the same office three or four years ago. But while the whole tenour of what Mr. Narayan writes is to show that the evils are remediable, the effect of his facts on a mind not committed to the Government educational system is to prove that the system is most rotten at its core. Where everything is condemned we experience a little difficulty in choosing how to confine our remarks within reasonable limits : but we will select the Middle Class schools, where the waste of money is most exorbitant, and the Training College, where the efforts to keep up a farce are most ineffectual. With reference to the former, the Resident observes :—" The cost " of a boy's education in a Middle Class school " is almost double the rate incurred in the " Lower Class school (*sic*) ; and nothing could more " emphatically show the urgency of reform in " the former than the fact that out of 5,120 boys " in Middle Class schools, only 754 were studying the standards for the teaching of which " the expensive establishments of these schools " are maintained, while more than 4,000 are be" ing educated in standards which are taught in " Lower Class schools at half the cost." Regarding these 4,000 the Director tells us that 40·4 per cent " were not able to read and write " letters and monosyllables in the Modee " character, and did not know native multiplica" tion tables." It is scarcely necessary to add anything. A principle which has been consistently set forth in these columns is that the fundamental mistake in the Government educational system is the employment of cheap masters for junior classes. It may be theoretically true that a teacher needs only to know something of which his pupils are ignorant ; but in practice it is found in every school that the headmaster cannot eradicate errors allowed to grow during the early years of instruction. Let the experiment but be tried in a single school, and it will be found that the most economical plan is to place beginners under the best paid teacher that the school can afford. The older pupils are able, to a certain extent, to look after themselves, especially if they have been well grounded. The facts brought to light regarding the Lower Class schools point to the same conclusion.

Then with reference to the Training College, the Director reports—" there can be no doubt " that the College does not train teachers, but " teaches grown-up youths :" he might have added—and pays them at a special higher rate for submitting to be taught. Exactly this remark was made seven years ago about the College, then more modestly called a Normal School, by the Inspecting officer on his first or second visit to the establishment. The success of normal schools in Scotland and other countries of Europe, where they were set up and carried on under all possible advantages for making the most of the best men that could be selected, has created a traditional fancy for having them as an invaluable appendage of every Department of Public Instruction. The efficiency of the male and female training schools of this Presidency, as such, is doubtful ; but in Berar, where they were originally an evolution of the late Dr. Sinclair's inner consciousness, and where to this day they have not had one man connected with them who ever saw a normal school in his life, their sole effect is to fatten in idleness a number of men who ought to be engaged in manual labour. No note whatever is taken of the natural gift of teaching. Simply, a number of men who have got past the age when knowledge can be acquired by the untrained mind, are paid ten rupees a month for submitting to an attempt to teach them in one year what it takes three years to learn in the ordinary schools. The result which has been proved is the only one that could have been anticipated. " An instance has just been brought to my " notice,' writes Mr. Narayanbhai, " of a teacher " who learned in the Training College the higher " standards, and passed an examination entitling him to a place of Rs. 25 *per mensem*, but " who is not able to teach the standard which " he passed when *entering* the College, or " even one below it. The Deputy Educational " Inspectors have often stated that they can " get better men for the same pay than those " turned out from the College." After this exposure the obvious course to follow is to select by competition from among the hundreds of starving matriculates and F.A.'s, men who are gifted with the faculty for teaching, and to confer all vacant masterships upon them at once. There need be no fear regarding the acquired attainments of such men, for at the lowest estimate they must know more than the grown-up stipendiaries of the Training College are capable of learning or than the Training College is capable of teaching them.

There are remarks under " Pupils" and several other heads, as well as in para. 8 of the Resident's review, which conclusively show that the people of Berar have discerned that a University degree no longer adds to the material prosperity of its possessor, and that therefore it is useless to send their boys to the schools unless their attendance be paid for at the market rate of a boy's labour. Allusion has been made above to some of the surreptitious methods by which, under these circumstances, a tolerable attendance is secured when there is no village fair or marriage festivity to keep the boys away. As for creating a value for education among the people, the first step toward that will be for Government to set a value upon it. As long as the idea is encouraged that parents confer a favour upon the schools by sending their children to them, the popular feeling regarding the Department of Public Instruction must be either indifference or contempt. Even compulsory education would not excite opposition equivalent to the discouragement which the present system involves.

RUMP steaks and romance do not at first sight appear to have any affinity in common with each other, yet the hissing steak has always been typical of, and considered as, the sign and badge of social table-life, and the many joyous memories and thoughts in connection with friendly repasts with associates of one's early days, old friends and absent ones, can by the aid of a little imagination be made to throw a halo of sweet fancies around the dish and to make quite a romantic link with the past that is pleasant to look back upon. What " City man," for instance, can but remember the zest, enjoyment of life, friendly greetings, and mutual good will which used to be exchanged over the morning steak at " Ned's" or Joe's" of City repute, where the business man divested himself of his business for a time and became a new being, devoted to the pleasant task before him ? How many acquaintances were made, too, begun under the soothing influence of a succulent rump steak, ripening into friendship and ratified afterwards by pleasurable society and confidences exchanged which have led to friendships through life ! There was apparently some mysterious influence about the repast which induced friendship, and in those joyous days, amid the atmosphere raised around the dish so daintily prepared by the kings of the grid iron and masters of the art of grilling, who used to wield the cooking tongs, things wore a pleasant aspect and through its medium the fields of life appeared green and pleasant with all the rough irritating places filed down, all the " nobbly" stones removed, and everything appearing fresh, bright, and enjoyable. Could it have been fancy after all ? And could it have been that it was not the atmosphere raised by the steak, but youth, which tipped with feelings of rapture the present, and gave the rosy tint which caused the prospect ahead to look so clear and charming ? Alas ! on consideration it would appear so ; for in the present day, with the most earnest devotion to the largest steak procurable at the " Apollo Bunder," the same effects do not ensue, the pleasantly tinted atmosphere refuses to arise, and charm we never so wisely, the dull spectre of prosaic every day life will intrude itself and exhibit all its angles and unpleasant ragged realities ; and no amount of imaginative colour laid on by the brush of fancy can soften the hard facts of having to struggle to keep above water in the battle for a living in India, in the fight against high rates, high rents, and the bugbear demon of Exchange ; or dispel the unpleasant doubts which follow in their train. No ; our pleasures in connection with steaks must henceforth consist of the " pleasures of memory" and in the associations connected with the past, for the steak of the present is vanity and vexation of spirit, and alas ! our rilling is now done for us by nature and that only too effectually.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Cuthell, Capt, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Bennett, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on leave, from Cambellpore.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 21.

Saunders, Capt, Bombay R E, on leave, to ——.
Day, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 23.

Rose, Col, Bombay 1/2nd Queens, on sick leave, to England.

OCTOBER 24.

Roberts, Capt, Bombay 68th Regt, to rejoin, to Poona.
Grant, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Umballa.
Levers, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Umballa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 21st October 1876.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MR C P Landon, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th Oct 1876.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr James T Bedborough, 3rd grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deny Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on private affairs for six months without pay, under Sect 9 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 20th Oct 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr J W Mitchell, Surveyor, 4th grade, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 2n inst, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 32 dated the 4th ultimo, is cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr W Conlan Accountant, 3rd grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Mily Works, is granted four months' sick leave, from 1st Oct 1876.

Hony Capt J Copeland, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, joined the Fort William Div on the forenoon of 1st inst.

Capt G T Maitland, Ex Engr of the 1st Allahabad Div, returned from the twenty-four days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No A, dated the 11th Aug 1876, on the 30th ultimo.

Consequent on the remand of Sergt R Sullivan, Supervisor, to Regtl duty, Mr J McCarthy, Supervisor, attached to the 1st Allahabad Div, Mily Works, is transferred to the Allahabad Special Div, Mily Works.

With reference to this Office Notification No 36 of 5th Sept last, Lt S F Turner, RE, Temporary Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Agra Div, Mily Works, returned from one month's privilege leave on the forenoon of 28th Sept 1876.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No 89 of the 16th June 1876, Mr Southan, Sub-Engr, is posted to the Kasauli Div, Mily Works, which he joined on the 2nd current.

Privilege leave of absence for two months and twelve days is granted to Mr J Harrington Trott, Accountant, 2nd Peshawur Div, from the 20th ultimo. Mr Trott availed himself of the above on that date.

Lt R E Cameron, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Rawal Pindi Div, Mily Works, returned from the privilege leave granted him per Notification No 1118 of the 3rd July last, on the 1st inst.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Sergt C Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr. J W Parry, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Thrhoot State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

With reference to Director's Notification No 141 of the 11th Sept 1876, Mr J Collet, Engr-in-Chief, Western Rajpootana State Railway, resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 5th Oct 1876.

Mr J W Buyers, Ex Engr 2nd grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Holk r and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J Ramsay, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Mooltan Dist and posted to the Bahawulpur Div.

The privilege leave granted to Mr W Vardon, Store-keeper, in the Office Notification No. 107, dated 18th Sept 1876, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following transfers have been made by Suptdg Engrs :—Mr. R E Wilson, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Bahawalpur Div, Mr H A Oliver, Supervision, 1st grade, from the Reti to the Ghotki Div and Mr. P Kearns, Supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Kotri to the Mehar Div.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W Holdsworth, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Jhelum Div, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th Sept 1876.

Mr J A W Spratt, Overseer 1st grade, Jhelum Div, returned to duty

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DOINGS AT THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

ALLAHABAD, 24TH OCT.

Under the Viceroy's orders arrangements are being made for extensive rifle matches at Delhi, the Northern India Association having a range there. Besides races and a horse-show, there will be public games, an exhibition of jewellery and fabrics, a fancy ball, amateur theatricals, and a levee in the Viceregal Camp. Colonel Cracroft, Commissioner of Rawul Pindee, retires under the 55 years' rule.

MADRAS NEWS.

MADRAS, 24TH OCT.

Lord Lytton approves of the Duke of Buckingham's action in Mr. Weld's case.

Surgeon Major Lamprey, of the 67th Regiment, Acting Deputy Surgeon General British Forces, here, is appointed Principal Medical Officer at Calcutta.

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE COLLECTOR OF TANJORE.

An attempt was made last week to poison Mr. Thomas, Collector of Tanjore, Mr. Weld's superior officer. Mr. Thomas became seriously ill after dinner. The Doctor declared that his food had been poisoned. The food and vomited matter has been forwarded here for chemical examination.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 23RD OCT.

According to latest accounts from the seat of war the Turks are again resuming the offensive in Servia. They have made a successful attack on the Servian army and captured an important position at Krevet.

The Turks have abandoned Montenegro, and Roumania is making warlike preparations.

The terms for a permanent peace demanded by Russia are the administrative autonomy of the insurgent provinces; and that Commissioners are to be appointed and protected by an armed force whilst watching the execution of legislative reforms.

The *Times* advises Turkey to yield to these terms.

THE SHIP SAINT PETER BEACHED.

GALLE, 24TH OCT.

The ship Saint Peter, with a cargo of 2,100 tons of coals, while approaching this port yesterday afternoon, struck on the Gindura rock and has been beached.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 23RD OCT.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 23RD OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 94¼.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 104¼.

Bar Silver..... 52⅝.

The sum of £101,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Departure.—Prussitz.

LINE REPORTS.—24TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian Line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—24TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., thermometer 88, barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 3, thermometer 84, barometer 30·0.

MANGALORE, 7·46 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N., thermometer 85, barometer 29·93.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W moderate, thermometer 89.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE latest telegrams from Agra of the state of Mr. Halsey's health give more favourable accounts; dangerous symptoms are said to have abated.

THE rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 8¼d. per rupee. Schedule 16 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

WE have received official information, that the mail steamer Dijehh struck on a snag and sunk in the Tigris on the 8th instant. The mails are being conveyed by the steam launches of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation as usual.

THE amount officially reported as having been embezzled in the Lahore Treasury Office is Rs. 18,000. We understand from the Lahore paper that the local authorities have applied to Government for sanction to offer a reward of a thousand rupees for the apprehension of the thief.

THE troop-ship Crocodile, which arrived early yesterday, was, we learn, knocking about outside the harbour for the better part of two days. She was not expected till to-day and consequently if she had arrived three days before her time she would have completely disconcerted the arrangements made for the reception and disposal of the troops on board. How it happened that the Crocodile travelled so fast we cannot say, unless it be that she has a new Chief Engineer on board and he has, perhaps, put the steam on a little more than usual.

WE take the following information from the *Bangalore Examinner*:—"Grand preparations, though in a secret and mysterious manner, are being made for the departure to Delhi of the Maharaja of Mysore, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner of the Province. A company of the Barr Sepoys and a squadron of the Sillidar Horse are also, it would appear, to be in attendance, but for this statement we cannot vouch. No doubt, as days go by, most of the items of the arrangements will come out, as naturally as if the order of Government had been placed at the disposal of the Press, as it ought to have been. In the meanwhile, it will be interesting to know that the following European and native officers of the Commission are to form the suite of H. H. the Maharaja and the Chief Commissioner, namely:—Colonel J. L. Pearse, Colonel A. C. Hay, Lt.-Colonel W. R. Johnson, Mr. B. Krishniengar, Mr. T.R.A. Thumboo Chetty, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. P. N. Kristna Murti, Mr. Chappadi Subbaiya, Mr. Kariappa, Mr. Gunapati, Major T. Clark, Colonel R. Renton, Captain F. A. Wa[illegible], Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, and Mr. C. Rungacharlu."

SPECULATIONS as to what is to take place at Delhi in December and January next are being indulged in by many. The following Extract is from the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* and professes to tell what is said about the grand affair in Calcutta:—"Preparations for the Delhi Durbar are going on apace, and anybody and everybody in native Calcutta is anxiously inquiring what he should do to get invited to the ceremony. Many of those publicly reported to have been invited have not, I am told, yet received that honour, and the rumour that Sir Bartle Frere was to be the Viceroy's factotum on the occasion has no foundation in fact, though it is, probably, true that he is to be the next Governor of Bombay. Sir Albert Wood is to be Garter-at-Arms, but the band of trumpeters that was said to be coming out exists only on paper, that paper being the broad sheet of the *Bombay Gazette*. The Imperial, or vice Imperial programme is still a secret, but is generally believed to include some changes of a most mischievous description, which will be greeted by the united howls of Anglo-India, official and non-official. Some declaration will, probably, be made of the share the native is henceforth to enjoy in the administration of the country. In short, the Durbar is to inaugurate a new era, in which some very strange things will be seen, and at the end of which India will be a very different country to what it is at present, and the rampant Anglo-Saxon a very mild individual, indeed."

THE butchers of Madras, being called upon to pay an additional tax to the Municipality, struck work. We are told by the *Madras Times* that they resolved upon a general strike, and, but for one of their number having poached upon the rest, not an ounce of mutton or beef would have been procurable on Friday morning at the General Market, or any other Municipal Market in Madras. The determination arrived at by the butchers was brought to the notice of the Municipality, and Mr. G. Hope Ross, the Sanitary Inspector, who has the general superintendence of the markets and the slaughter houses, at once set to work to prevent the resolution of the butchers being carried into effect. He saw the chief butchers of the town and explained to them that their case would be carefully considered by the President of the Municipality, and that they would in no way be subjected to any undue hardship. Notwithstanding this assurance given them, the butchers could not be persuaded by Mr. Ross to slaughter their sheep or bullocks until a late hour that night, and next morning when the butlers of the Club and of many gentlemen arrived at the General Market, great was their consternation to find that most of the butchers' stalls were vacant. The Club butler, after great difficulty, obtained a supply of mutton and beef, paying a higher rate than usual for the same, and some people had to go away disappointed. On Saturday morning also, the butchers did not slaughter the usual number of bullocks and sheep, and there was a great scarcity of beef and mutton at all the markets.

COLONEL W. G. DAVIES, Commissioner of Delhi, Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Mr. Daukes, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, who form the Executive Committee to complete arrangements for the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage, have commenced work. We learn from the Allahabad paper that sites for the various camps have been fixed upon, and this has been no easy task, considering the space necessary for each encampment, and the numbers that have been summoned to attend. The platforms for the great day will be erected under the supervision of Mr. Kirby, Superintending Engineer, on the plain where the march past before the Prince of Wales took place. Agents of Native Princes are already flocking to Delhi to secure houses, carriages, and furniture for their masters. The house-holders of Delhi are looking forward to a rich harvest, and doubtless they will not be disappointed. The *Pioneer* publishes the following details of the arrangements:—"The camps of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and all Lieutenant-Governors are to be located on the old Parade Ground beyond the ridge, the Viceroy's being on the road running down from the Flagstaff Tower, the other camps on either side. The Commander-in-Chief's camp will be where it was last year, on the road which runs at right angles to the road on which the Viceroy's camp will be situated. The Punjab Chiefs will be on the glacis of the Fort, very much where they were in March 1875: the Rajpootana Chiefs beyond the Delhi Gate in the Sambur Lake; on the Alipore road: the Madras Chiefs near the ridge towards the Subzee Mundee. The Nizam is to have his camp in the Metcalfe compound, which has, we believe, been purchased by a contractor with a view to erecting temporary houses for some of the Nizam's followers. The Deccan visitors will require a good deal of accommodation as so many ladies are among them. The Gaekwar and the Raja of Mysore are to be as near the Viceroy's camp as possible under the ridge. Pontoon bridges are to be run across the river, and Oudh talookdars and others are to be located on the left bank of the river. The troops are, we believe, to be encamped on the plain across the escape canal."

The Lahore paper, *Indian Public Opinion*, has long had an intimate connection with frontier affairs, and its news from Cabul on many important occasions has been found to be valuable. The *Pioneer* a few days ago sought to discredit our Lahore contemporary's Cabul news; but in its last number *Indian Public Opinion* says in reference to the *Pioneer's* remarks on its Cabul news:—

Whilst much that reaches us from these little-known regions is necessarily of the nature of a rumour, it would be the merest affectation to conceal that we have sources of information at least as trustworthy as those of Government. Of many districts such as Hodur, Sazin, &c., we were the first to give any account; when the Government denied that Yakub Khan was stirring we could already report the capture by him of Herat, and we brought places, names and histories to the notice of our official explorers in 1866, which are only faintly traced by them in 1876. The *Pioneer* now chooses to disbelieve that our Agent left Cabul because he was displeased with the Amir's more than cordial reception of the Russian Envoy. We adhere to our statement, although it may suit the Foreign Office to have it believed that he merely went on leave. (Ah! for his returning with a complimentary letter, we see no reason to doubt this statement, and we only wish that our intercourse with the Amir had been more complimentary and less interfering in family affairs with which we have no concern, than it has, unfortunately, been. It is idle to deny that the Amir is displeased with us and equally idle to assert that Russia has not gained what we have lost. Nor is the *Pioneer* any more successful in what were its own preserves, and Civilians will long remember its telegraphing from London an utterly incorrect version of the Despatch on their grievances, when we had already published the correct version, received by letter. Let the *Pioneer* cultivate its interests and official favour, let it continue to imitate—*longo intervallo*—the style of the *Pall Mall* in the scraps on its front page, but let it beware how it accuses our information about the Frontier as "inaccurate," a "rigmarole," or has the audacity of pretending to "test it." Before it does so, let it be sure that it does not confound the names of places with the names of Kings, or dish up as news what has happened ages ago or has been contradicted by competent authority.

In reference to this matter *Indian Public Opinion* in another column of the same issue says:—

We trust that the *Pioneer* will cease to quote our Frontier intelligence, for this will at any rate give us the opportunity of being quoted direct by the Home papers, which invariably almost invariably attribute the Frontier intelligence derived from us to the *Pioneer* or the *Times of India*, or some Calcutta paper, that has not the honesty to mention our name. The *Pioneer* says that it can get Frontier intelligence by the yard, if it employed natives, but that it will not do so, because it distrusts that source. It asserts further that Government has no other source, and thinks it would be better to be without any Frontier intelligence at all than with the confusing accounts that are now given. Yet in the same breath it wants Government to give it that it possesses, in order that it may obtain "valuable counsels" and "feel the pulse of the public." We need scarcely point out how inconsistent the request is with the previous statement. The fact is that the *Pioneer* does not care to employ, as we do, a special service of runners from Cabul, Bokhara, Swat, &c., to frontier stations, furnished with letters from as good agents as the Government employ, and unfettered by official considerations, because its Editor has not the knowledge of the subject and of the vernacular which would enable him to make use of the information when obtained. The *Pioneer* prefers to get the news already translated from the Foreign Office and in return to pay with "the valuable counsel" of, we suppose, the proverbial "sat bachan" and with "feeling the pulse of the public."

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

SERVICE FOR THE YOUNG.

This (Wednesday) afternoon at half-past five o'clock.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·823
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	73·3
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	196

BOMBAY.

A DISTURBANCE AT THE FORT THEATRE.—Four men of the Government steam dredger Teredo, named Alfred Smith, the chief officer of that vessel, James Kerr, the chief engineer, and John Wilson and William Brock, seamen, were charged yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the four defendants were at the Fort Theatre on the night previous during the performance, creating a fearful disturbance amongst themselves to the annoyance of all who had assembled there, that the Police were called into requisition, who removed them from the premises. His Worship, in disposing of the case warned and discharged the first defendant, the chief officer; the second defendan, was fined Rs. 10 and the other two Rs. 5 each.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.—An extraordinary genera meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Knoop and Co., secretaries and treasurers, to consider the declaration of an interim dividend and several matters connected with the future working of the presses. Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, when some discussion ensued as to whether or not an interim dividend should be declared. It was decided to declare no dividend at present out of the profit of Rs. 27,000, but to leave the amount to be used in developing the property of the company. A resolution was proposed by Dr. Jeejeebhoy Bezonjee, seconded by Mr. A. H. Chinoy, and carried unanimously, giving the directors full power to move any presses, plant, and machinery of the company, and to erect and work the same where the directors deemed best in the interests of the company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted yesterday at the instance of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Mukla Sukla (cartman) for working his bullock in the Parell road, the animal being lame of the left hind leg, was a fined Rs. 3.—Naryan Suddoo (cartman), working his bullock in Mazagon road under a load of cotton bales, the animal suffering from an ulcerated sore on the neck, was fined Rs. 2.—Rutram Ibram (quarry man), working his bullock in Mount road under a heavy load of limestone, the animal being suffering from a sore neck, fined Rs. 2.—Gopal Ragoo (grass vendor) working his bullock near the Null bazaar, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, fined Rs. 3.—Mahadoo Sutwajee (a contractor) was charged with allowing a bullock to be worked while lame from a bruised hoof, fined Rs. 4.—Sheriff Mahomed (a cart-driver) was charged with working a bullock while lame from bad shoeing, fined Rs. 3.—Sowlia Witto, (a cart driver) was charged with working a bullock while lame from a sprained foot, fined Rs. 5.

ARYA SUDHARMNODAYA SABHA.—The first anniversary celebration of the Sabha took place at Madhav Baug on Sunday evening last. A large gathering of Hindoos assembled, among whom were Messrs. Varjeevandas Madhowdas, Nurrotumdas Madhowdas, Rao Bahadoor Pandoorang Dinanathjee, Messrs. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, and others. After Mr. Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, the chairman of the Sabha, explained the object of the meeting, Pandit Gautoo Lalloo read from the Vedas "Prosperity resulting from good deeds" and the "World's creation," which lasted about an hour. At the conclusion, a piece, specially composed by the Pandit, was sung by a Hindoo youth from Nuggur. The chairman made a few observations as regards the object for which the Sabha is established and the general support it has received from the Hindoo public, and thanked Mr. Dwarkadas Odhavjee, the honorary secretary of the Sabha, for ably discharging his duties. Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of the Sabha to Messrs. Varjeewandas and Nurrotumdas Madhowdas, the owners of the Madhav Baug, for their having allowed the use of the premises. Nosegays were distributed; and after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

CHEATING AND CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two Hindoos, named Wagjee Mooljee and Dhurumsey Bhugwan, who were arrested under a warrant issued by that Magistrate on the day previous, were charged at the instance of Pallonjee Rustomjee Doomasia, a general merchant and residing near the Cheera Bazaar, prisoner No. 1 with cheating and criminal misappropriation of property, consisting of patent medicines and perfumery, of the collective value of Rs. 1,500, and prisoner No. 2 with receiving the property knowing the same to be stolen. Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothair appeared for prisoner No. 1 and Mr. Morojee Dassinath for prisoner No. 2. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears the first prisoner during the current month obtained a loan of Rs 1,500 from the prosecutor on the security of certain property consisting of patent medicines, perfumery, &c, after which transaction the first prisoner surreptitiously removed the property from his shop and handed the same to the second prisoner who secreted it and subsequently filed his schedule in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The case stands adjourned for hearing, and in the meantime a search warrant has been granted by the Magistrate for the recovery of the property. The defendants' counsel applied to His Worship to admit their clients to bail on substantial security which the Magistrate declined to accept until the result of the search warrant was known.

RAIN BETWEEN KURRAR AND KOLAPORE.—Heavy rain has fallen between Karrar and Kolapore on Saturday last, but no rain has fallen between Sattara and Poona.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 24.

RAIN AT POONA.—On Saturday afternoon we were blessed with a shower of rain which only lasted for about half an hour. The rain came down in torrents, but a heavy gale of wind blowing at the time, from the south-west direction, soon cleared up the clouds. Last Sunday evening lightning was again visible, and clouds had gathered, but we had no rain. Yesterday was again a very warm day, and we think we shall have another fall of rain soon.—*Id.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry presided, and the other members present were:—Lieut. Col. Hancock, Dr. Blaney, Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Cook, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following land for street improvements, viz:—7-19 square yards or thereabouts at Nos. 33 and 38 Syed Abdool Rahiman St., from Mr. Kuthree Mahomed Tar, at Rs. 40 per square yard, and 9-91 square yards at No. 184, First Marine Lane, from Mr. Manockjee Poonjajee, at Rs. 10 per yard.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Sanction was given to the payment from the cash balance, as an account of Rs. 6,759-1-12, against the cost of the pipe-line survey for the new Tulsi water works. Mr. Pedder explained that that amount included the salaries of Mr. Taylor, the engineer appointed to survey the ground, and his men for seven months.

TOWN LIGHTING.

Sanction was given to a re-appropriation from savings to meet an excess of Rs. 5,134-8 over the Budget grant for cost of gas lighting extension. The Municipal Commissioner explained that the excess expenditure was caused chiefly by the laying down of 139 lamp columns in addition to the number budgetted for.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE NIGHT-SOIL QUESTION.

A letter was submitted from the Health Officer (Dr. Weir) in reply to a communication from Government asking for information regarding the manufacture and use of poudrette as manure. Dr. Weir reported that he had made various experiments which convinced him that night-soil might be mixed with ashes and dry earth so as to deodorise it, and the compost could be transported from place to place without danger to the public health. The dispose of the night-soil was by however to very little commercial value, and was not, for agricultural purposes, worth carting much beyond the limits of a village in the midst of an agricultural district. Some was used for garden purposes in Bombay, but not to any great extent. It would be quite impracticable for a large city in any way approaching the dimensions of Bombay to dispose of the whole of its night-soil on the dry earth system.

The Health Officer's report was recorded.

THE DESICCATING MACHINE.

A bottle was produced containing a sample of manure prepared by the desiccating machine.

Mr. Pedder said the working of the machine at present had not proved successful; it burned too much coal, and did not dry the night-soil so effectively as was expected. Mr. Weir had, however, examined the machine, and he was of opinion that certain alterations should be made when there would be very much better results. A great deal of money had been spent on the machine, and it was desirable that it should be tried thoroughly, so it was intended that the alterations suggested by Mr. Rowe should be made and the machine tried again. If it then proved successful, the Municipality might be able to effect a very considerable saving, but if it did not, they came back to the old story, and must either continue the present system, or treat the whole of the night-soil as it was treated at Nassick, by mixing it with earth and ashes.

Dr. Cook asked whether Dr. Weir had analysed any of the manures prepared by the desiccating machine.

Dr. Weir—Yes, that is a very valuable manure; it contains about 5 per cent of ammonia.

The Chairman—Is it as valuable as guano?

Dr. Weir—Very nearly; it contains 5 per cent. of ammonia, and guano contains 8 per cent.

The Chairman—Then it would be worth about £20 per ton for exporting ground for coffee plantations.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Would it be worth while to export it to Ceylon?

The Chairman—If we could get £20 per ton for it, it would.

The subject then dropped.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC TANKS.

Regarding letters from the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Vensyekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, claiming the tank on the west side of the Grant Road Theatre, hitherto included in the list of public tanks, and from Mr. Ashana Sydoo, asking for permission to raise the parapet wall of a dipping well in Camatee-poora Bazaar Road, which he claims as his property, it was resolved that the opinion of the solicitors to the Municipality should be taken as to the ownership of the wells.

THE EDUCATION GRANT.

A letter was read from the Educational Inspector (C. Division) to Mr. Pedder on the subject of "the distribution of the grant for education in the city of Bombay." Colonel Waddington writes—"I have made a larger provision for prizes. I have now included a sum of Rs. 750 for that purpose."

The communication was ordered to be recorded.

ABSENCE OF MR. PEDDER IN ENGLAND.

A communication was read from Mr. Pedder (Municipal Commissioner) stating that he had obtained one year's leave of absence.

Mr. Pedder said it was necessary for him to go to England, and His Excellency the Governor had asked him not to resign his appointment but to apply for leave of absence so that he might again take up the duties of Municipal Commissioner on his return. His Excellency had informed him that probably the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft would be appointed to act for him, so that the Municipality would lose nothing by his absence.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought Mr. Pedder's absence would entail a great loss upon the Municipality, and they should welcome him back very heartily when he returned. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cook said he thought it was a matter for congratulation that Mr. Pedder went home on leave, and had not resigned his appointment. (Hear, hear.)

SMUGGLING OF SPIRITS.

A petition was read from Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Shroff, the owner of a horse and shigram which had been seized and confiscated by the revenue officers for being found engaged in the smuggling of some spirits into the town. The petitioner prayed that his animal and vehicle might be returned to him, urging, as the ground of his prayer, that the persons who hired them did so under false pretences.

Dr. Blaney asked if it was not the case that smuggling was very generally practised, and that the portmanteau makers of Bombay particularly were busily engaged in the traffic.

Sir Frank Souter said that several carpet bags that had been used for smuggling were recently taken to his office, and also a bale of cotton, in which were two kegs of spirits containing a large quantity. He intended shortly to have a sale. (Laughter.)

After further discussion the petition was rejected, Mr. Pedder said he would make inquiries.

There was no other business of importance before the Council.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

FORTUNE-TELLERS AND SPIRITUALISTS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

ON Saturday last, as we learn from a report in the *Times*, a strange-looking man, named John Ball, was charged at the Thames Police Court with unlawfully obtaining money from different persons under the pretence that he was telling their fortunes. Sarah Collins, the female searcher of the Court, gave evidence against the prisoner. She had, apparently acting under instructions, been one evening, with her daughter and a friend, to a house in Bale Street, and saw two or three persons go into a room and come out again. Mrs. Collins and her companions awaited their turn, and, on entering the parlour, found the prisoner, who gave each of them a small packet of pins, for which they paid him 1½d. apiece. He asked them whether they wanted their fortunes told for a shilling, sixpence, or fourpence a head, and Mrs. Collins said a sixpenny fortune would do. Ball then told her she was just now badly off, but would be better by and by, and would have a friend across the water. She paid him sixpence; and next he told her daughter her fortune. He said that she would be in business in two months' time, and would be married in a short time, and be better off. He also assured her that there was a dark man always after her, who was no good to her. The next witness was an inspector, who, with two detectives, visited the same house two nights later. He found the door open, and in the front parlour the prisoner, with two young women by his side. On seeing the policemen the prisoner sprang to his feet, and exclaimed, "Oh! my goodness gracious me, what shall I do?" He had a pack of cards in his hand, and tried to throw them under the table; but one of the detectives seized them. Another pack of cards and a quantity of pins were also found. The young women, as may be imagined, were very much frightened and ashamed of being discovered in such a place, admitted their folly, and begged the police not to publish their names. The inspector agreed to this, and let them go. Ball, however, was arrested; and the magistrate, on hearing the case, said that the prisoner could not be allowed to go on cheating silly young women under the pretence of telling their fortunes. Ball was therefore sentenced to three months' hard labour under the Vagrant Act.

Nobody, we suppose, will have the slightest doubt that Ball was an impostor, and deserved his fate. Fortune-telling is allowed to be a grovelling superstition of the lower classes, for which there is nothing to be said. It would appear, however, that similar practices may be openly carried on in higher circles with impunity. By a curious coincidence another person who trades on public credulity in much the same way as Ball has just come to light. In the *Times* of Saturday appeared two letters, one written by Professor Ray Lankester, F.R.S., Fellow of Exeter College, and Professor of Zoology in University College, London, and the other by Dr. H. B. Donkin, Assistant Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and both relating to the proceedings of a person, supposed to be an American, and calling himself "Dr." Slade—though what sort of a doctor does not appear—who is just now, it seems doing a good business as a spiritual medium. He professes to be able to get the spirits to write messages with a little bit of slate pencil on a slate, which is sometimes held under, and sometimes laid upon, a four-legged table. We need not go through Professor Lankester's statement in detail. The substance of it is that Slade enlivens his performance with raps, gentle kicks, movements of the table, and so on, in order to distract the visitors' attention from himself; that after the slate has been shown to be clean on both sides, there is a delay before it is again put on the table for the spirit to write on; that during this interval the slate remains in Slade's possession, and his arm is seen to be making movements such as would be made in the act of writing. In the first instance, when this delay did not take place, the message was a barely legible scrawl; in the other messages the writing was much better. Professor Lankester's hypothesis is, therefore, that the messages, with the exception of the first, which was written, as he believes, by Slade with the forefinger of the hand holding the slate, were written by Slade while he was waiting on his knee. Four days afterwards Mr. Lankester, paid a second visit to Slade accompanied by Dr. Donkin. Slade promised that Mr. Lankester, who had affected to be much impressed by what he had already seen, should hold the slate in his own hand while the spirit wrote, adding, encouragingly, that perhaps in that case she would write more distinctly. Accordingly, the slate, which had been cleaned and then taken by Slade, was, after the usual delay, put back into Mr. Lankester's hands, with the assurance that it was still devoid of writing. Mr. Lankester very naturally seized this opportunity of ascertaining whether the slate was blank, saying, "You have written on the slate;" and there, indeed, the writing was, though the scratching which represented the spirit had not yet been gone through.

Dr. Donkin, in fully corroborating this testimony, says that he also saw a slight to-and-fro movement of the arm, and some contraction of flexor tendons on the wrist, and that the writing in the first instance was imperfect and distorted, as if it had been hurriedly made out. Moreover, the name of the friend as to whom Mr. Lankester had inquired—being, though the medium did not know it, his own name—was given out as "Samuel," but on "Edwin," the right name, being suggested, this was adopted in the second message. Mr. Algernon Clarke, joint inventor with Mr. Maskelyne of the automaton "Psycho," has also written to the *Times* to say that his experience accords with that of the two correspondents just quoted. Mr. Clarke gave a fictitious name of a person who had no existence which duly appeared on the slate in a rude scrawl. He states that he was prevented from seeing what passed under the table by getting to sit on the floor with his hands on it, at one side of a corner of the table, while Slade sat at the other side having his leg, well under the table, which, probably on this account, is made without any frame under the top. Mr. Clarke proposed to sit on the floor in order to watch the proceedings, so as to see the medium's legs, and the right hand, which held the slate, while some one else was experiencing the "manifestations" but he was assured that it was essential that all hands should be joined on the table, and that the medium was unable to obtain any results "with even a dog in the room as a looker-on." The sum of the observations made by this competent and experienced expert is that the arrangements made prevented his seeing what the medium did with his legs or other apparatus under the table, and whether he did or did not hastily scribble on the slate; but that "there was ample opportunity for him to do so, supposing him to be well practised," and that at certain times movement of the operator's arm and wrist could be seen "precisely such as would have been apparent if he were writing on the slate." "In fact, here was the fullest opportunity for deception in the whole business, and there was no chance, but such as a sitter might plot of his own accord, of detecting the manner of the imposition." Professor Lankester also pointed out in a second letter the way in which Slade's agent, who sits in the ante-room, "visitors pumps" as far as he can for the information of his master.

Here we have three presumely competent and truthful witnesses, accustomed to precise observation and research, declaring that Slade is an impostor; and it is obvious that, if we may assume this accusation to be well founded, Slade stands in the same position as the fortune teller Ball. It is true that Slade pockets a guinea from every one of his dupes, and has respectable lodgings, while Ball lived in a dirty back-street, and told fortunes at a shilling, sixpence, and even as low as fourpence a head. It is also true that Ball's victims were of the humblest class, while Professor Lankester's slade plucks fools of a higher social grade, who may be supposed to have had some kind of education. In other respects, as it seems to us, their respective trades are substantially the same, and equally come under the law as to rogues and vagabonds. Prosecution for witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment, or conjuration has long been abolished; but the Act of 5th George IV, cap. 83, sec. 4, distinctly lays down that any persons pretending or professing to tell fortunes, using any subtle craft, means, or device by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive or impose on any of his Majesty's subjects, are to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, and punished with imprisonment and hard labour for a period not exceeding three months. In Ball's case the full sentence has been inflicted, and it would be interesting to know why this man Slade, who is accused by respectable and skilled witnesses of very much the same sort of roguery as Ball should not also receive the attention of the police. It is difficult to know what is the difference in morality between cheating silly kitchenmaids by pretending to tell fortunes by cards and deluding weak-minded old ladies and gentlemen by pretending to obtain written messages from the spirits of the departed. It must be evident to any rational person, whose mind is not given over to Spiritualist delusions, that Dr. Slade's spirits are just as visionary as Ball's "dark man" and the "friend across the water."

It is, of course, quite possible that Slade may have more than one method of carrying on his operations, or that Professor Lankester and Dr. Donkin may be mistaken in their theory as to the precise way in which he works. The question, however, as to the particular form of the trick is only a detail; the main point is that the circumstances under which the messages are written afford ample opportunity for trickery, and are, in fact, obviously devised for the purpose of distracting and confusing a visitor, and enabling the medium to play his part. An honest experiment would be conducted under entirely different circumstances, every facility for testing its fairness and genuineness being offered, instead of witheld. One of the reasons why Slade's performances have attracted so much attention is, no doubt, that he discards the obscurity in which his predecessors have shrouded themselves, and performs his operations in a comparatively simple manner in a well-lit room. This, to a certain extent, disarms suspicion and makes the thing more impressive. It is clear, however, that other means are contrived for deluding the visitor. Sir Walter Scott, speaking of the novelist's art, remarks that by the circumstantial detail of minute, trivial, and even uninteresting circumstances, the author gives to his fiction an air of reality which could not otherwise be attained; and the practice of the mediums is fashioned on the same principle. Various witnesses have come forward to declare that they have seen Slade's experiments, and could discover no imposture. We do not think that this of itself goes for much, since it only amounts to this—that these persons, who assumed the medium's proceedings to be in perfect good faith, did not detect the secret process by which they were performed; whereas a distinct and positive assertion that the writing of the supposed spirit was already on the slate before the spirit began its scratching is a much more substantial piece of evidence. It is worth while, however, to go through the correspondence for the defence and see what it comes to. Dr. Carter Blake remarks that, "if Dr. Slade plays tricks, his *modus operandi* is something very different from that which Professor Lankester would suggest"; which is, no doubt, quite likely. He also asks "How can scientific observations be carried on unless through mutual confidence?" This is a question which might more properly be addressed to a medium who lays down conditions of exhibition obviously obstructive of free and unrestrained investigation. Mr. C. Massey pleads that the suggestion of trickery involves a physical impossibility; but the physical impossibility is on the other side, in the presence that a pencil can be made to write on a slate by an invisible power. All that Dr. Wallace can say is that what Professor Lankester describes is quite different from what he has himself witnessed in Slade's room; and he cites as decisive of the absence of trickery on Slade's part "the fact that legible writing occurred on the clean slate when held sufficiently in my own hand, while Dr. Slade's hands were both on the table, and held by my other hand, such writing being distinctly audible in progress." The question is, however, whether the slate was really clean when Dr. Wallace held it, and whether the sound of scratching which he heard was actually that of writing. Mr. A. Joy, M.I.C.S., says that not only the medium's legs, feet, and hands, but the whole body, was in full view during the whole *seance*, "except"—and this is perhaps rather a significant exception—"when he was avowedly holding the slate under the table, with one hand and the fore-arm concealed." Then Mr. G. C. Joad says that he had three sittings, and "detected nothing like imposture"; and that Slade's thumb and an edge of the slate were just visible to him, when the latter was under the table. He also mentions that, when his own slate was used, Slade "raised it and rested one corner on the point of my left shoulder," which he seems to suppose was intended to facilitate observation of the medium's movements, though another interpretation is more probable. It would seem that all this testimony, so far as it goes, is for the most part, quite in accordance with Mr. Clark's statement that the conditions of investigation were limited in such a way as to leave room for any amount of trickery. This is really the gist of the whole affair. For a visitor to say that he could detect no imposition, or could not conceive how things were done, may be very good testimony to the cleverness of the slight of hand performer, but proves nothing as to the spirits. As for Slade's own letter, it may be taken for what it is worth. He admits the "little delay" of which Professor Lankester spoke, but simply denies that he wrote the message. We certainly did not expect him to admit that he did write it.

Dr. Wallace suggests that it was Professor Lankester's predisposition to scepticism which influenced his impression of what occurred; but a strong predisposition to believe must be much more likely to mislead than a disposition to doubt, inasmuch as the former leads to a blind confidence, and the latter to strict examination and cautious discrimination between appearances and realities. Here, as in the case of other wonder, *cent'est quele premier pas quicoute*. Once get your mind into that frame in which you are ready to believe that all established principles of nature may be reversed or set aside and you can believe anything. It is surprising to find a journal such as the *Spectator* confessing that it is "strongly inclined to believe that there is a residuum of real fact" in Spiritualist experiments "which is really beyond explanation by any cause at present admitted by scientific men." It is just this sort of hazy notion that "there is something in it, not perhaps Spiritualism, but something vague and mysterious, and which may never be quite found out, which is the snare to catch ingenuous and ingenious minds. There is something tickling to the fancy in the notion of a new system of natural, or rather supernatural, science. The *Spectator* itself admits that "the investigation of phenomena of this kind has hardly ever been attempted without disclosing a number of very bewildering conditions, and that the greater number of thoroughgoing Spiritualists are far too easily convinced of the reality of so-called facts which might just as easily be produced by fraud as by unknown causes." Surely fraud, for which there is such ample opportunity, is a much more likely explanation than an utterly unknown and unexplainable cause which rests on the mere assertion of a person whose trade and pretensions expose him to just suspicion. It is the essence of science that it moves steadily from fact to fact, and that the facts are not a monopoly in the hands of particular persons, but can be tasted by any competent inquirer. At one time nobody would have believed in what is now done by steam and electricity; but the progress of those discoveries has always been conducted in such a way that the facts on which they rested could be distinctly traced and tasted. In order to believe in

who edit poetry in this way for young readers cannot have the faintest conception of what poetry really is, or of the sort of service which it is meant to render to the human mind. It is impossible that any one can enter into the spirit of poetry and fights who has not already a familiar acquaintance with the meaning of words. The preparation for reading poetry as supplied in these notes and the enjoyment of poetry are absolutely incompatible; and the only effect of the process her adopted is to associate noble and beautiful English literature with the drudgery of elementary lessons. Nothing is better calculated to make children stupidly priggish than the habit of diverting their attention from the thought conveyed in a poem to some detail of technical information or fragment of pedantic and idle criticism.

Another batch of school books of the same kind is *The London Series of English Classics* (Longmans and Co.), the editors of which say they "hope to give help not only in the interpretation of the difficulties, but in the appreciation of the beauties, of the works on which they comment." We have an example of the way in which this is done in Mr. Thomas Arnold's selections from Pope. The text of Pope fills 193 pages, preceded by an introduction of 38 pages, and followed by 116 pages of closely-printed notes. Thus the editor's matter makes up the greater part of the book. Of the introduction no less than eighteen pages are occupied with a fierce attack on Mr. Elwin for the manner in which he has treated the poet in a well-known edition of his works. There is of course plenty of room for controversy in regard to such a topic, but it is absurd to introduce it into a school-book. Mr. Arnold has a right to give his own conception of Pope's character; but it is foolish, as well as unnecessary, to trouble young readers with what he considers Mr Elwin's misconceptions or misrepresentations. In any case, his examination of Mr. Elwin's work is necessarily very slight and fragmentary, and wastes the space which ought to have been given to a systematic biography of the poet. Any one who did not already possess some knowledge of the subject would simply be confused by the loose and jerky criticism of Mr. Elwin which Mr. Arnold interpolates. However, setting aside the Introduction, let us take his notes, and see how far they give help "in the interpretation of difficulties and appreciation of beauties." In the first place, the editor multiplies difficulties by assuming that all sorts of plain works require elaborate explanation; and, in the next, the prosy pedantry with which beauties are paraphrased by way of making them intelligible is simply ruin to the whole idea of poetry. For instance, it is supposed to be necessary that the simple lines,

> Authors are partial to their wit, 'tis true,
> But are not critics to their judgments too?

should be thus brought down to common comprehension:—"The meaning is, although the partiality of authors to their own words requires, no doubt, to be corrected in the external tribunal of criticism, yet that tribunal itself must be constituted with vigilant care, for there is a partiality among critics also to that special line of appreciation or depreciation in matters literary which they have taken up." There was once a German student who gave up Stuart Mill because he was too clear, and Mr. Arnold seems to think that the only way to make Pope worthy of study is to obscure his flashing light by putting it under a bushel of his own dull and clumsy verbiage. Mr. Elwin, too, is continually had up for a flogging in the notes on the smallest and most irrelevant pretexts. On the words "For there's a happiness as well as care" we have the following profundity:—"At the present day we use the word 'felicity' when we wish to speak of that incommunicable part of the art of pleasing which comes from nature and mother-wit. But we speak of 'a happy thought' or 'a happy inspiration.'" Everybody can fancy the sort of man who feels better for using such a word as "felicity." Here is another difficult passage from that obscure writer Pope:—

> When first that sun too powerful beams displays,
> It draws up vapours which obscure its rays;
> But e'en those clouds at last adorn its way,
> Reflect new glories, and augment the day.

Mr. Arnold seems to imagine that nobody can be expected to understand this until he has translated it into his own jargon. If he had been the poet, he would have expressed the idea in this way:—"The envious depreciation of inferior minds tends in the end to set in a still clearer light the greatness of the genius which they attack. The simple-minded dulness which thinks it necessary to explain Pope in this fashion is almost incredible; but it shows Mr. Arnold's incapacity to understand what poetical expression means. Pope harpens, in reference to Chaucer's obsolete style, to talk of "treacherous colours which the fair art betray," and the editor's wandering mind at once goes off to Reynolds, of whom Pope could only have had a prophetic vision, and he remarks, "This reads as if it had been written of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds." Just as if there had never been a previous instance of fading colours in painting or tapestry! Besides, Pope was merely using a simple simile. In a similar way the editor cannot let "as the twig is bent" pass without bringing in the ridiculously irrelevant remark that "This was the favourite doctrine of Robert Owen, the founder of the English Socialists, who expressed it in the formula that man was the creature of circumstances, inferring thence that it was the duty of society to improve the circumstances under which men grew up, in order that they might have an inclination towards virtue rather than vice." Fancy mixing up this sort of stuff with Pope. And when Pope speaks of "imitating fools," his editor flings out his heels at "the architectural absurdities which have been perpetrated in every direction by the would-be restorers and revivers of Gothic" in our own day. Here, again, is another example of the "Mr. F.'s Aunt" style of commentary:—"he poet uses the phrase "each from other differs," and this draws from the editor the oracular exclamation:—"This is more grammatical than the received mode of saying the same thing, 'men differ from each other.'" But what has this to do with Pope? Pope writes:—

> Like following life through creatures you dissect,
> You lose it in the moment you detect.

Mr. Arnold is down on him directly:—"Badly expressed. It means, as happens when you are tracing the vital principle through the frames of the creatures that you are dissecting." It is a pity that Mr. Arnold, in such a gross instance of Pope's clumsiness of expression, did not strike out the lines in the text and substitute his own. The editor also displays his ignorance by reproducing the vulgar error about the three estates of the realm being "King, Lords, and Commons"; the three estates do not include the King, but are the Lords Temporal and Spiritual and the Commons. Mr. Arnold denounces "the system of loading the memory with passages only half understood and grammatical forms unexplained"; and congratulates the world on the introduction of "a more intelligent plan of instruction, which aims at opening the reason and gratifying the imagination, at the same time that it fortifies the memory." We do not know whether the writer here celebrates his own achievements; but, after the extracts we have given, we may leave it to our readers to judge how much such an edition of Pope for schoolboys is likely to strengthen either their reason or imagination. The fact is that this system of interlarding poetry with all sorts of twaddling or irrelevant observations, and explaining living words by dead verbosity, is altogether a mistake, and it is amazing that this should not be seen by the editors and publishers who are responsible for such works.

MALE GIRLS.

(*New York Times.*)

HITHERTO the enemies of evolution have been in the habit of tauntingly requesting Mr. Wallace, and other proprietors and dealers in that famous theory, to evolve a new kind of human being or a few novelties in pigs or horses. They have asserted that if unassisted nature can evolve a man from a monkey, a skilful scientific person ought to be able to evolve and patent an improved style of baby, or to develop a race of pigs with ears adapted to the manufacture of silk purses. Because the evolutionists have been apparently deaf to these demands they have been abused with much vigour as self-confessed impostors, and to some extent the unscientific public has accepted this slanderous estimate of them. It now appears that in spite of their proud silence the evolutionists have been busily at work evolving a practical answer to their assailants, and that they have finally produced a specimen of their art which is about to be exhibited in the International Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The world has been, and is now, very well contented with its present assortment of animals. It is true that persons of fastidious tastes have occasionally suggested that a few simple improvements might be put upon some of our domestic animals. For example, there are those who think it desirable to have the guinea-fowl's voice pitched in a different key, or the tail of the milch cow fitted to the animal in such a way that it could be easily unshipped during the process of milking. These suggested improvements, however, are merely matters of detail. The idea of adding new animals to our present stock is quite a different affair and no one has seriously advocated it except when jeering at the evolutionists and seeking to draw them into a vexatious position.

On the other hand, the belief that a new variety of human being is imperatively needed has long prevailed among the most advanced social reformers. It is generally conceded among the friends of the "Emancipation of Women" that what is really needed is the invention of a new sex. It is obvious to the minds of our strongest-minded women not lyet that men, being unmitigated brutes, are entirely unfit to live, but also that women, who are spiritually a little higher than the angels, are physically unfit to meet all the exigencies of life. Of course, they consider that if men could be wholly eliminated, and the world placed wholly under the control of women, the change would be an enormous improvement; nevertheless, they admit—in the confidence of private tea and toast—that even in a world governed wholly by women contingencies would arise with which the ablest women would be unable to successfully cope. For instance, there is the implacable and devastating mouse. What would become of a Senate of women if a mouse should venture into the Senate-chamber? There, too, is the appalling earth-worm. How could women venture to undertake the cultivation of the entire wheat-fields of the world with the certainty that from time to time the plough would bring to the surface a fierce and deadly ear-h-worm, who would squirm under the very feet of the horrified husbandwoman? It is in vain to allege that a woman can face dangers like these with any hope of triumphing over them. The most progressive woman, clad in the best of trousers, armed with the ballot, and holding the most important office in the State, would be liable to faint in the presence of a determined mouse, or to perish under the attack of an enraged and violent earth-worm. It is thus clear that before the world can be brought to a state of absolute perfection a new kind of woman, having the moral and mental excellences of the present variety of woman, and the boldness in the face of mice and creeping things which distinguishes the brave though brutal man, must be devised. Such a being would virtually constitute a new sex, to whom would rightfully appertain the possession and government of the world.

It is precisely this ideal man-woman that the evolutionists have silently and successfully developed. The fact that they have accomplished this grand achievement has not been directly announced, but it is revealed by implication in the advertising columns of a Philadelphia newspaper. The other day the newspaper in question contained in its columns of "wants" a request for a "weal hy" woman who would be willing "to adopt a male girl." There can be no doubt that this "male girl" is the crowning achievement of evolution, and that her presence in Philadelphia is preparatory to her exhibition as the grandest industrial production of the age.

What constitutes a male girl, and in what respect she differs physically from the common human girl of current zoological text-books, we are left to conjecture. Undoubtedly she is masculine in point of legs, and is thus fitted for the full enjoyment of trousers. It is also probable that although she may have a masculine beard, she is distinctively feminine in point of back hair, for otherwise she could not let it down in the heat of debate, and thus crush an opponent with hair superficially pinned on, and wholly unfitted for rhetorical uses. How she is fitted up internally we can never know until the drawings and specifications, which her inventor has doubtless fitted in the Patent Office, are published; but we may assume that her heart is so constructed as to be certain not to palpitate at the sight of mice or worms, and that instead of the usual human stomach she has been provided with large tanks for holding tea and a roomy compartment for the stowage of cake, caramels, and buttered toast.

When this male girl is formally placed on exhibition there will be an end of the pretence that evolution cannot evolve a new pattern of humanity and a revival of courage among the advocates of woman's supremacy. Under the leadership of male girls who can face the fiercest mouse with impunity, and literally hand the earth-worm in his native ground, women can fearlessly undertake all the duties which men so impefectly discharge. The male girls will constituent a sort of *corps d'elite* will come to the front whenever the masculine virtues of bravery in the presence of mice and other foes of woman are needed.

THE AMERICAN LADIES ON TROUSERS.

(*Spectator.*)

WAS it not Miss Mulock who once wrote a panegyric on the fleecy hosiery of her childish days, as exemplified in drawers, calling them "those substantial undervestments which we were not then ashamed to call trousers?" Evidently the American ladies do not share Miss Mulock's unsophisticated nature. What indeed, would the Congress on Female Dress in Philadelphia do for its oratory, if it were not ashamed to use such very homely and intelligible language as this? It may be questioned, indeed, if, under such circumstances, that Congress would have assembled at all. It is a curious fact that there appears to be some potent connection in the United States between rhetoric and what we used to call the Bloomer costume. It would appear, at least, that at Philadelphia the Congress on Dress was suddenly interrupted by voices from the spirit-world, and that the spirits of eminence who advocated the right of women to wear, *not* trousers, but "garments of dual form for the legs," were Demosthenes and Henry Clay. Surely it must have been Demosthenes who first suggested to the eloquent lady who advocated this great revolution the noble expression, "garments of dual form for the legs." It would take a mind of that grasp and intensity, of that nervous force and compressed feeling, to invent such an expression as this; and considerable as Henry Clay was as a speaker, we may be quite sure that he could not have done it. Nothing short of the simplicity and purity of Greek taste could have conceived it. Indeed Demosthenes is not, we believe, interfering for the first time in the affairs of women in the United States. In a sketch of the life of Victoria Woodhull, by one of her spiritualistic admirers, which appeared the other day in the States, it was announced that Demosthenes has from the beginning taken a very strong personal interest in that lady's career, and has even signified to her that before she dies she shall be the first female President of the United States. Evidently a spirit who concerns himself so affectionately with the career of the great advocate of "free-love" would be sure to take a considerable interest in urging on the women of the United States to wear trousers. And none but he could have drawn, we think, the exquisitely worded resolutions in which Mrs. Mary L. Tillotson, of Vineland, New Jersey, embodied the nature of the reforms in female dress for which she was contending:—

"Whereas the fashionable dress of women is unnatural and incompatible with health and exercise, is never likely to be consistent, and would not remain so if it could reach that point;

"Whereas it is inhuman in form, in the infliction of obstacles to locomotion and respiration, thus causing constant waste of vital force; therefore,

"Resolved,—That as friends of humanity, we repudiate fashionable dress, and recommend individual choice in fabrics and forms of clothing; that to obtain true lives and equal opportunity in the pursuit of happiness, to elevate woman above slaveries and pernicious habits, we will reason with her, admonish and entreat her to cease accepting bodily burdens, licentious and murderous inventions, and use her own mind, skill, and taste in forming comfort-favouring, labour-lightning, and life-preserving garments.

"Resolved,—That such garmenture should be of dual form for the legs, as well as the arms, as their use and all reason indicate; that the prejudice against trousers for women is based on ignorance and tyranny, is fostered by many vicious and sordid motives, and ought to be banished from the earth by the full sanction and fearless effort of all good people.

"Resolved,—That women have duties in relieving the world of poverty, and that, by abandoning extravagant and debilitating costumes, they directly reach the most fertile cause of human ills; and without this effort for prosperity, liberty, and equity, all others are abortive."

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that Demosthenes has not yet mastered the idiom of the American tongue as completely as he did that of Athens. The "life-preserving garments" certainly suggest something very different from the light dress which in all probability was intended,—though it is natural enough that a foreigner should not have guessed that when Englishmen talk of life-*preservers*, they mean a heavy instrument adapted to stun or kill by a blow on the head. But that is not the only peculiarity about these very rhetorical resolutions. What exactly is shadowed forth when it is said that the fashionable dress of women is "never likely to be consistent, and would not remain so if it could reach that point," is somewhat difficult to conjecture. "Consistent," in that absolute use, means, we suppose, consistent with itself. What kind of dress is consistent with itself? Is a collar consistent with socks? Certainly they are not inconsistent, because they consist together. But then, so do the articles of the fashionable dress condemned, and therefore it is quite clear that there must be some other meaning. It may be alleged, perhaps, that there are such things as absolutely inconsistent articles of dress,—that men cannot well wear together top-boots and trousers; that women can hardly reconcile, at least on any principle consistent with the profession of wearing their own hair, chignons and flowing locks. But that can hardly be the meaning, for it would scarcely be worth while to condemn a fault of dress of which no one could be guilty. Perhaps the ladies who drew up these eloquent sentences meant by consistent, "consistent with health and exercise,"—that is, they intended to amplify the previous sentence. But then they would be guilty of the absurdity of saying that a fashionable dress can never be, or at least remain, consistent with health and exercise, even though they succeed in their appeal to make consistency with health and exercise the standard of a better fashion in the future.

Probably the truth is, that in spite of the valuable rhetorical aid of the spirits of Demosthenes and Henry Clay, these injudicious American ladies did not at all know what they would be at, and in a great effort to combine magniloquence of the highest order with a very simple practical purpose, fell into the mistake of making themselves and their cause supremely ridiculous, when there was nothing in it intrinsically ridiculous at all. To tell the world that women "by abandoning extravagant and debilitating costumes" will "directly reach the most fertile cause of human ills," is really so exceedingly silly, that we do not wonder that reasonable people of all classes should hold back from any such moment. As if people could not be licentious and false and full of loathsome passions in plain costumes, adepted to give full play to the body, as easily as in tawdry and cramping dresses. As if abandoning petticoats and wearing "a garmenture of dual form for the legs" would be any more of a fountain of moral salvation than abandoning boots and shoes, socks and stockings, and wearing garmenture of a quinqual form for the toes. It would seem as if the more on the surface of things any reform is, the bigger are the words in which its advocates try to recommend it. Would it not be better to adapt the language to the occasion, and not try to persuade humanity that a creature in heavy petticoats must be a monster in whom the seeds of moral evil are lavishly planted and constantly watered?

In itself, it is by no means a wholly insignificant, though it is not a very profound need, which women have of some dress in which they can move more freely and take exercise without unnecessary fatigue. What creates the prejudice against this movement, is the number of women who join it who seem to wish to dress like men. That would be a very serious evil indeed, which no State should permit. But there is really nothing at all to prevent the adoption of a pretty feminine costume which would leave women able to walk, and climb, and skate, and ride without the heavy and the weary weight of all those extraneous petticoats which have done more than anything else to keep women out of the open air, and so to give them their liability to all the countless ills which beset the nerves. Only if a reasonable reform in these matters is to be effected, it will not be by mountainous talk which makes it appear that this evil is the root of all physical suffering and of all moral iniquity. Demosthenes and Henry Clay should have had better taste, if they were the guardian angels of the movement, than to permit its human exponents to disgrace a useful and humble suggestion in the florid and flighty periods of Mary E. Tillottson's resolutions.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH".—SEPT. 30

GENTILITY IN GREENS.

(MRS. Brown finds Sandymouth a very different place from what she remembers it years ago!)

Greengrocer. "Cabbage, Mum!? We don't keep no second-class vegetables, Mum. You'll get it at the lower end o' the town!"

ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE.

Schoolmaster (to class which had failed in an addition sum.) "Suppose a gentleman were to give you six apples, and then seven apples, and then eleven more—how many apples would you have altogether? Twenty-four, wouldn't you?"

Objection felt and expressed by small boy. "Please, sir, he never gi'ed I a one!"

CONVERSATION ON SECTION II.—OF THE DUTY OF THE OFFICER TO HIMSELF.

Ensign Eugene. Please, *Mr. Punch*, can you tell me who the commanding officer of a Regiment is?

Mr. Punch. My dear Ensign Eugene, I am very pleased to find that you are already beginning to take an interest in military matters of importance. However, as your question is one of an elementary character, I will ask your brother officers to answer it for you. Now, my dear little Field-Marshal Sir Frank Geegee, K.C.B., can *you* tell me anything about a commanding officer?

Field-Marshal Sir Frank Geegee, K.C.B. Dear little Sir Frank is a Colonel himself. He was gazetted a Colonel, and was told he might wear a pretty uniform, and draw a nice little salary. Some day, dear little Sir Frank, if he lives to be a very, *very* old man, may see his Regiment. Won't that be nice?

Mr. Punch. My sweet little man, I recollect the Regiment of which you are nominally in command, is now serving in India. And now, Lieutenant and Captain George, of the Grenadiers Green, who do *you* say is the commanding officer of a Regiment?

Lieutenant and Captain George. Off parade, the man who keeps the regimental drag on the Sergeant-Major.

Mr. Punch. Do you know, my dear Colonel Charles of the Royal East Mudborough Militia?

Colonel Charles. In our Service, Sir, the battalion is usually commanded by the Adjutant

Mr. Punch. So I have heard; and a very grave mistake, too. The Adjutant's duties should find him better employment. A Captian has no right to assume field rank. Now, you have heard the hints thrown out by your brother officers, my dear Ensign Eugene, of the Volunteers. Perhaps you may be yet able to answer your own question for yourself.

Ensign Eugene. I suppose the Colonel should command his own Regiment.

Mr. Punch. Theoretically, quite right, my dear Ensign; but, as a matter of fact, the Regiment is generally commanded by the Colonel's wife!

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system. Rossa to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Veproy, Madras. Chief Depôt 131 Fleet Street, London

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 200,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THIS well known HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for Visitors.

JEWANJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

"STARS."

THESE now distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC. We ship a FINER and an OLDER BRANDY, than do our Trade brethren. We challenge competition.

Our "*In Bond*" Prices are:—

	CASH.	CREDIT.
* One Star ...	Rs. 16-3	Rs. 17-0
** Two Stars..	„ 18-2	„ 19-0
*** Three Stars..	„ 22-0	„ 23-0
**** Four Stars..	„ 25-12	„ 27-0
CURIOUS AND RARE OLD. A SPECIALITY. BOTTLED AND SHIPPED IN 1867.	All charges included.	43-12 „ 46-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

CHAMPAGNES, CARTE BLANCHE, ... Soc. Rs. Per doz. 30
CLARETS, BECHADE'S, St. Julien ..... Qts. „ 8
G. PAELLER & Co.'s, St. Julien ..... do. „ 9
Lormont ..... Pts. „ 7
Chateau Belair do. „ 8
Haut Barsac.. do. „ 9
Chablis ..... do. „ 9
COGNACS, L. BECHADE ..... Qts. „ 18
ROUYER GUILLET'S ..... Pts. „ 16
BEER, BASS' (from Cameron and Saunders) .... Qts. „ 5-12
DUTCH (Walker) ..... do. „ 4

N.B.—All these WINES are consigned direct to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BOURDEAUX.

	Rs.	per doz. Qts.
Chateau de Frands	14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	18	„ „
Chateau Leoville	24	„ „
Chateau Lafitte	28	„ „

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PASSEMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer	„ 17	„ „
Geisenheimer	„ 18	„ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„ „
Hockheimer	„ 24	„ „
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„ „
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„ „
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„ „

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 28	per doz. Qts.
Eugene Clicquot	„ 40	„ „
THEOPH ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES, at Rs.	„ 31, 37, 43 and 50	per dozen.

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co.'s	Rs. 3-4	per doz.	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	„ 5	„	Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3	„	Pts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 2 and 4 dozens at ...	„ 7½	„	
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	„ 6	„	Qts.
Do. do.	„ 4	„	Pts.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Frores) ..... Rs. 22 per doz. Qts.
Frome and Rogeo (superior quality) ..... „ 30 „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PRICE—Rs. 3 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS. PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient, Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled: mild in their operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and adress "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

A. NORINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens, E. C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Oils and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals, Old Boiler Plated, Horse Shoes, Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, &c.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes, manufactured to order on the shortest notice. A large selection of ready made Tents, both new and second-hand, new lined with carpets, blocks, and furniture, or without furniture, for sale and on hire at the lowest prices, and rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars can be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
No. 4, Old Immamburra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE will be published at the *Chaturari* Office, Calcutta, the "CHARIVARI PRIZE ANNUAL AND ALMANACK FOR 1877." Price, Rs. 2-8, or with postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated—the Calendar especially—and will be found in a richly ornamented cover. The contents will consist of a tale by the Editor, and a political-social satire in verse "Oh Who has not heard of the Vale of Bengal," and the rest of the contributions it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes:—

FIRST, for the best original Tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length, say, about six to eight pages of *Charivari*.

Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

SECONDLY, for the best original poem, said poem to be of a humorous or satiro-comic nature, not to exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less than one hundred lines

Rs. 150 is offered.

THIRDLY, for the best Conundrum a prize of

Rs. 100 will be given.

Such of the rejected tales and poems as it may seem advisable will also be taken, and for those the writers will receive payment.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each competitor must also forward a subscription, which will entitle him or her to a copy of the Annual.

No contributions can be received later than the 12th of December.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
15, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.

SIMPSON & Co. having bestowed their special attention to every description of Carriage, which they construct from the best seasoned materials and workmanship and suitable for the requirements of the several Presidencies of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Straits Settlements.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining Carriages to stand the climate and finished in the most elegant, complete and substantial manner.

Drawings of any style of conveyance, estimates and full detailed particulars, sent on application.

A large assortment of 2d-hand Carriages always on Commission Sale.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT,

S. and Co. have always on hand—

Double Horse Harness with Plated and Brass, Double and Single Buckle Mountings, also Japanned imitation covered Mountings.

Double pony do. with do. do.
Single horse do. with do. do.
Single pony do. with do. do.
Horse curricle harness with do. do.
Pony do. with do. do.
Tandem horse harness with do. do.
Tandem pony do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand horse do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand pony do. with do. do.

In their Ware Room will be found every requisite in connection with the Stable and Coach-house.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

THE undermentioned Brands of CHEROOTS and CIGARS (Mr. Neuberg's personal selection), now THOROUGHLY MATURED, are confidently offered for sale, with the certainty that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, Mr. Neuberg has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Rs. per 1,000
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 „
A really prime lot, recommended.	
Do. No. 1	17 „
THOMSON'S PRIME	20 „
Do. No. 1	17 „
NONPAREILS	15 „

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Rs. per 1,000.
PRINCIPES	20 „
In splendid condition.	
FAVORITAS	22 „
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	25 „

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 25 per 1,000.	Rs. 22 per 1,000.	Rs. 18 per 1,000.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.
(MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havannah par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
„ „ „ „ „ keyless 185
„ „ enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* OF *Coatings, Whip Cords, Trowserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	from 5 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 35 to 43 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished ..	Rs. 35 to 50 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serges, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey